



MAKE WORLD RESPECT FLAG, HUGHES URGES

Principles, Not Fears, Should Guide Nation

BROOKLYN GIVES GREAT OVATION

Appeal to Young America Biggest Triumph of Campaign

An appeal to first voters, with a vivid word picture of the kind of United States that Young America hopes for, won for Charles E. Hughes, in Brooklyn, last night the most enthusiastic response of his campaign thus far.

Nearly five thousand persons crowded into the Academy of Music, greeted him with a deafening roar that lasted ten minutes after he stepped out on the stage. Thousands more jammed the streets about the building, blocked the candidate's automobile and milled around for a glimpse of him at the stage door, so that a handful of police, momentarily swept aside, fought even the members of Mr. Hughes's own party in trying to open a path to the narrow entrance.

First Vote in Brooklyn

"Forty-two years ago this month," Mr. Hughes began, "I came to Brooklyn as a boy. It was here that I became a member of the Republican party and cast my first vote. It was here as a young man that I looked out on the future of America. I came here to-night thinking of those days of young manhood to say a word to young voters. I hope that they, filled with a fine enthusiasm and animated by an ardent patriotism, are taking account of the need and the opportunity of America at this time, and I want the elders among you to stand for a moment at their viewpoint."

Young America, Mr. Hughes declared, wants a country respected throughout the world. Timidity, weakness, vacillation, he said, are feeble guardians of the nation's peace and honor. The present policy of the Administration with respect to American rights, he asserted, is a mockery, an invitation to disaster and destruction. The whole audience, waving tiny American flags high in the air, rose to its feet and responded with a truly remarkable ovation when he added:

"If you want peace, take counsel of your principles, not of your fears. We have seen American men, American women and American children ruthlessly destroyed upon the high seas. We have seen men, women and children murdered and property destroyed in Mexico. We have seen American commercial rights interfered with and our government has seemed to represent naught but impotence and unwilling words."

Wants Country Prepared

Young America, he continued, also wants a country prepared for every emergency. When Mr. Hughes came to this part of the picture he painted the Administration's preparedness program, the army and navy measures, as inadequate efforts to make up for lamentable neglect. He recalled the awful showing, the lack of system, the "shocking deficiencies" that were manifested when the National Guard was summoned to the border. He paid high tribute to the patriotism of the millions themselves, but he deplored the "seriously mistaken policy" that sent them to the border in the conditions they were in.

"I desire to call your attention," he said, "to the appropriations for the navy. How are these appropriations to be spent and under whose leadership are they to be spent?"

"Yours," shouted a voice in the top balcony.

"Yours," yelled another, above the din of applause.

Mr. Hughes went on a few seconds later with this outspoken warning:

"There must have less attention to preparation and more to target practice."

And again:

"We have now an army reorganization bill. I shall not go into details—haven't time—but it is sufficient to say that a large army on paper is a small army in fact."

Always Safe Under Flag

His idea of the kind of protection that young America desires for United States citizens abroad was expressed in these terms:

"Young America must certainly demand the maintenance of our conditions of peace, but a firm and courageous resistance to the end that we will go forward expanding our trade, taking advantage of every opportunity for legitimate enterprise, and that wherever we flag floats the American will feel beneath it, and every other citizen of every other country will recognize and respect its sense of justice, its moral and its physical power."

There remained any doubt about the temper of the audience, any thought that Brooklyn as represented there was not heart and soul in accord with the new doctrine, that doubt certainly dispelled by the wild outburst

Democrats Abandon Hughes Hypphen Yarn

Suppress Promised Climax of Much Touted "Exposure"—Keep Making Charge, With- out Proof, Among Italians

There will be no climax to the Democratic National Committee's thrilling story of political intrigue, in which it was planned to show that Charles E. Hughes had made a secret agreement with pro-German propagandists. The last two instalments of the tale—the instalments that were to have contained the proof of the general charges—have died in the multigraph machine. They will never see the light of day.

Some time yesterday morning there was a hurried conference in the offices of the national committee, after which it was decided not to issue any further statements concerning the conference between Mr. Hughes and the American Independence Conference. Reporters who arrived soon, eager to see the documents that were to have contained so much, were waved away with the statement that there would be no more instalments.

"We're through with those instalments," was the only explanation that was made at that time.

Still Wants Proof

"But you didn't prove that Mr. Hughes had made the agreement you charged. The most important one was to have come to-day and to-morrow," protested one visitor.

"Oh! the newspapers have proved our case for us. We won't have to produce any more evidence," said one of the publicity experts who had worked on the statements.

A visit was made to Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the national committee, and the man who was credited with the plan for issuing the statements in serial form. Mr. McCormick was even more uncommunicative.

"There'll be no more on that subject," said Mr. McCormick. "I think we have proved our case."

"But what about the instalment that was to have contained proof of the agreement charged against Mr. Hughes?"

"We've completed our side of the case," was the reply.

Blocked by Hughes's Stand

There were many explanations for this unexpected change of front on the part of the Democratic publicity experts. The one generally accepted is that Mr. Hughes's vigorous statements on the hypphen question in his New York speeches Tuesday evening completely disarmed the critics. In the face of his emphatic utterances against disloyal Americans it was considered impossible to continue allegations based almost exclusively on the one fact that Mr. Hughes had received a delegation of four men headed by Jeremiah O'Leary.

When the first instalment of the story was issued Sunday night it was promised that proof would be forthcoming to show that Mr. Hughes had made a secret agreement with the O'Leary committee. The second and third instalment failed to contain this

HUGHES AT 10 TO 9, \$75,000 IS WAGERED

Even Money Bets Totalling \$25,000 Also Placed

A flood of money which was sent downtown yesterday from the hotels in the uptown section forced the Presidential betting odds on the curb to 10 to 9 on Hughes. Of the \$100,000 placed during the day about \$75,000 was wagered at those figures. Some bets were made toward the close of business at even money.

It was reported that a prominent stock market operator was willing to bet \$25,000 on Wilson at even money. The odds that Hughes would carry New York State were 10 to 7. Indications that Whitman is gaining strength were found in the lengthening of his odds over Seabury. They rose from 10 to 6 1/2 early in the day to 2 to 1 later.

CHICAGO "DAILY NEWS" SWINGS TO HUGHES

Big Paper Supported Wilson in Last Election

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Chicago, Oct. 25.—"The Chicago Daily News," independent in politics, and one of the largest newspapers in the afternoon field, declared for Charles E. Hughes for President to-day. "The News" heretofore has made it a custom to endorse any one for any office until a day or two before election. "The News" supported Wilson four years ago. In explaining its change "The News" says:

"Certain characteristics of this remarkable Chief Executive of the nation, characteristics clearly revealed by his official course, have led him into the role of a demagogue. The Daily News, representative of popular government, and even of the foundations of public order and safety.

"The safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot safely be entrusted to President Wilson for another term."

HAS HIS TEETH PULLED; PAWNS THEM FOR DRINK

Chicago Man, Failing to Pay Dentist, Goes to Jail

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Joseph Heffernan greatly desires a drink of whiskey. Mr. Heffernan's pockets are empty, but not his mouth. So Mr. Heffernan has had to do without.

The dentist extracts several teeth. Mr. Heffernan takes the molar and leaves a promise to meet the obligation at a later date.

The third and fourth scenes are laid in a pawnshop and a saloon, respectively. In the former Mr. Heffernan is seen receiving coin for the gold in his extracted teeth. In the latter the coin changes places with a bottle of whiskey.

The final act finds Mr. Heffernan receiving and accepting the invitation of the court to spend a few days in the House of Correction.

DUCK'S QUACK, QUACK HOLDS MAN FOR TRIAL

Prisoner Turns Pale and Must Face Theft Charge

Laflore Weisman, of 261 East Ninety-fourth Street, was brought before Magistrate Brown in night court last night, charged with the theft of one white duck.

The duck was also in court, tucked under the arm of John Bedlow, a railroad detective, who had arrested Weisman in the Baltimore & Ohio yards at Twenty-sixth Street and Thirtieth Avenue.

"I saw this man reach into a freight car and pull the duck out through the slats," accused Bedlow.

"Not true, not true!" protested Weisman. "Sure, I was walking in the street. Sure, I picked it up. Who wouldn't?"

"Quack! Quack!" put in the duck, in a tone of sharp reproach.

That apparently was what Weisman took it to be. He shivered so violently and turned so pale that the court, reading guilt in his emotion, held him for trial in \$200 bail.

VILLA AGAIN SHAKES RULE OF CARRANZA

Menace to Northern Mexico Seen if Chi- huahua City Falls

Washington, Oct. 25.—Conditions in Northern Mexico, revolving on the ascendancy of Villa as a military leader, are commanding more attention than at any time since the raids which resulted in the dispatch of the American punitive expedition.

Reports came to the War Department to-day that Villa's campfires were in sight of Chihuahua City, and that General Trevino, the Carranza commander there, although plentifully supplied with arms and receiving reinforcements, was short of ammunition, and considering evacuating the capital.

Department officials said to-night they had not heard the report reaching the border that Chihuahua actually had fallen. As a matter of military strategy it was pointed out that Villa, once occupying Chihuahua, could compel the surrender of Juarez, and at another stroke might take Torreon, Monterrey and Saltillo, when he would be a military factor different from the bandit for whose life an American military expedition was dispatched.

AMERICAN TROOPS BAR BORDER RAID

Work of Joint Commission Delayed Until Situation Has Been Clarified

Administration officials to-night did not disguise their opinion that the American-Mexican Commission, sitting at Atlantic City, cannot be expected to arrive at a solution of border problems until the situation in Chihuahua has been clarified. Any agreement for the early withdrawal of General Pershing's forces from Mexico apparently is considered now as out of the question.

While the present situation exists there is little possibility that the forces of regular or national guardsmen on the border will be reduced. It was indicated that no chances would be taken of another raid into American territory.

Coupled with reports which disparage the stability of General Carranza's regime and interpret his removal from Mexico City to Queretaro as a sign of the breaking up process which his enemies repeatedly have predicted, the military movements of Villa are regarded here as menacing the de facto control of the whole of the northern country.

The Mexican Embassy's explanation of Carranza's move to Queretaro was that he had gone to prepare for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, the breaking up process which his enemies repeatedly have predicted, the military movements of Villa are regarded here as menacing the de facto control of the whole of the northern country.

Reports from Major General Funston said General Trevino privately had advised him in many instances to leave. Trevino has sent his own family out of the country and he prepared a special train for officials.

GUARD SCANDAL HIDDEN BY BAKER

Suppresses Army Reports Showing Gross Weak- ness in Mobilization

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 25.—Information on file in the War Department concerning the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border reveals irregularities of the gravest kind. The Tribune was informed to-night on reliable authority.

This information, it is declared, is withheld from the public at the express command of Secretary Baker. Officers who were questioned about it declined to talk, and intimated that they had been forbidden to do so.

It is understood that much of the information is contained in reports from regular army inspectors sent to inspect the militia troops, and that it is the subject of a special War Department report which will eventually be made public, but not until after election. It is charged that the publication of this information is feared by the Administration because it demonstrates the failure of the Hay militia bill, which President Wilson indorsed.

Some of the material also appears in a report of the division of militia affairs, of which the late Brigadier General Albert L. Mills was chief. General Mills is not responsible for the report, it was stated to-day, as he had not had an opportunity to examine it before his death, and this report does not go into the grave failures that accompanied the militia mobilization. It deals only with the fiscal year ended June 30 last, only twelve days after the mobilization was ordered.

Guard Officers Defied United States

The Tribune, in spite of the political censorship in force, was able to learn some of the major features of the War Department's information. These are:

That state militia officers in several instances refused to turn over to the Federal authorities the muster rolls of their organizations so that they could be checked up with the men who actually reported for muster into the Federal service. As a result of this it is declared that in many instances less than half the paper strength of the organizations was available.

Only 30 per cent of the 150,000 militia called into the Federal service had military training, it is declared, though according to the War Department's figures the strength of the organizations called should have been at least 110,000 without recruiting.

Consequently, the army on the border has been and is largely a volunteer army, and not a body of troops trained in the rudiments, as had been expected.

The reports show also, it is declared, that unreasonable amounts of quartermaster's supplies have been furnished the militia. Requisitions for clothing and other equipment have far exceeded the normal requirements of a force of that size.

The department still is investigating to discover the reason for the waste that undoubtedly exists. The call for uniforms at the outset, which puzzled officials, was found to be due to the failure of many of the guardsmen to appear for muster, and their places had to be filled with recruits who had no uniforms.

Inefficiency in South

Further, the records show surprising inefficiency in many states, mainly in the South. A few states—notably Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Oregon—proved to be up to the standard of efficiency set by the department, but others, even though allowed three months for recruiting, are not yet up to the standard.

Trevino Delays Battle Outside Chihuahua City

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Oct. 25.—

Skirmishing between General Carranza's advanced forces and those of Francisco Villa continue, although the general engagement is being delayed by Carranza's efforts to lay his hands on the munitions which he has been promised by the Carranza government.

The excitement caused by the approach of Villa's forces has been quieted in many circles here. It is believed that General Pershing's forces in Mexico have served to keep this new outbreak at arm's length from the border. Confidence is expressed that the bandit leaders are preparing to operate in a region where they might encounter an American force.

Pershing to Pursue Villa if Chihuahua Is Taken

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 25.—Pursuit of Francisco Villa by American troops is to be resumed if Villa succeeds in occupying Chihuahua City. This was indicated to-day in army activities on the border and in the recall to regiments of many men of General Pershing's army, who have been at border points on brief leaves.

Further, the records show surprising inefficiency in many states, mainly in the South. A few states—notably Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Oregon—proved to be up to the standard of efficiency set by the department, but others, even though allowed three months for recruiting, are not yet up to the standard.

Reports also say Villa is now in position to resume his attack upon Chihuahua, having distributed his forces in such way that four simultaneous attacks will be made upon the city.

'Joss,' God of Sea Battle, Was on Side of British at Jutland, Says Kipling

"Fate," "Destiny," "Fortune" of Landsmen, He Rules
When Fighting Ships Meet—Friend Meets Friend
in Dark, but He Protects Them.

By RUDYARD KIPLING

(This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Kipling on "The Destroyers at Jutland.")

(Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.)
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The doorkeepers of Zion
They do not always stand
In helmet and whole armor
With halberds in their hand,
But being free of Zion
And all her mysteries
They rest a while in Zion,
Sit down and smile in Zion,
Ay, even jest in Zion—
In Zion at their ease.

The gatekeepers of Baal
They do not sit or lean,
But fume and fret and posture
And fume and curse between,
For being bound to Baal
Whose sacrifice is vain
Their rest is scant with Baal,
They glare and pant for Baal,
They mouthe and rant for Baal—
For Baal in their pain.

But we will go to Zion,
By choice and not through dread,
With these our present comrades
And those our present dead,
And, being free of Zion
In both her fellowships,
Sit down and sup in Zion,
Stand up and drink in Zion
Whatever cup in Zion
Is offered to our lips.

As one digs deeper into the records one sees the various temperaments of men revealing themselves through all formal wording. One commander may be expert in torpedo work, whose first care is how and where his shots went and whether, under all circumstances of pace, light and angle, the best had been achieved.

Destroyers do not carry unlimited stocks of torpedoes.

U-BOAT PLOT SEEN IN LINER'S MOVE

Willehad a Telegraph Station, Says Mail Inter- cepted by British

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 25.—The secret reason for the transfer of the interned German liner Willehad from Boston to New London, Conn., was disclosed to-day, when letters intercepted by the British authorities were shown to a correspondent for The Tribune.

The first dated August 24, 1916, was written by Max Willehad, of 461 East Eighth Street, South Boston, to his brother, Gustave, of the 214th Battery, 5th Landwehr Division, German Army. It reads:

"My ship, the Willehad, puts to sea to-day, while I remain in Boston until the end of the war. The Willehad will act, within the American three-mile limit, as a telegraph station for submarines. She has four months' provisions aboard."

The other letter, written by Captain Jachens, of the Willehad, at New London, to Frau Jachens, Bruckner Street, Bremen, and dated August 30, is as follows: "I rejoice that I am now here as captain of the Willehad. The Kohn still lies in Boston. I am here on the Willehad on a special mission. I rejoice that I have done something for the Fatherland and that I still have more to do."

Went to 'Mother' U-Boats Explanation Given U. S.

Washington, Oct. 25.—There have been various rumors about the mission of the Willehad at New London, but government officials here, after investigation, have accepted as true the story that she ventured to sea from Boston and braved the Allied cruiser patrol off the coast for fifty miles to act as "mother ship" for German merchant submarines expected to arrive at the Connecticut port.

REACH \$11 A BARREL, AND FURTHER ADVANCES EXPECTED

Throughout the country flour is selling at the highest prices since Civil War days. The bullish condition of the wheat market has boosted the price as high as \$11 a barrel in some sections, and even higher quotations are expected if the price of December wheat continues to rise.

Charleston, W. Va., reports an advance of 50 cents a barrel, bringing the top price to \$11. At Milwaukee \$10.15 was demanded yesterday for wholesale spring wheat patents. At Chicago and Minneapolis the best grades of flour were priced at \$10 a barrel, an increase of 30 cents in both places. Minneapolis millers announced that a further increase of 25 cents for fancy patents would become necessary if December wheat reached \$2 a bushel.

MISS STRACHAN LOSES SCHOOL PLACE FIGHT

Beaten by J. L. Tildsey for As- sociate Superintendent

Miss Grace Strachan lost yesterday the fight for election as associate superintendent of schools to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Haeren.

Two ballots by the Board of Education were required, as twenty-four votes were needed for an election. The first ballot was: J. L. Tildsey, principal of the High School of Commerce, 23; Charles W. Lyon, 6; William J. O'Shea, 3; John Dwyer, 3; Miss Strachan, 7.

On the second Mr. Tildsey received 24 votes and was elected. Mr. Lyon received 8, Mr. O'Shea 6, Mr. Dwyer 2, Miss Strachan 4.

TEUTONS SEIZE CERNAVODA AS VISE TIGHTENS

Dobrudja Defenders
Cut Off From Bu-
charest

VULCAN PASS WON BY FALKENHAYN

Germans Strike from Both
Ends of Railroad Lead-
ing to Capital

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 25.—Mackensen and Falkenhayn have driven the jaws of their huge vise closer to Bucharest. Both in the Dobrudja, where the Teutons are striving to force the Danube, and on the Transylvania line, where they are battling for control of the border passes, the Rumanians and Russians were forced to yield more ground.

Cernavoda, which guarded the great bridge over the Danube, has been captured in Mackensen's sweep. The Rumanians have retreated to the heights north of the town, just as the Russians fell back along the Black Sea coast. Whether the bridge was first destroyed is a question on which the dispatches shed no light, but it seems hardly probable that King Ferdinand's forces failed to do this.

Russians Fail to Stop Drive

The Teuton attack is being pressed without pause on the whole Dobrudja front. More than 7,000 prisoners already have been taken by the invading armies, besides a large quantity of booty.

Russian troops drawn from the Galician and Transylvanian fronts have not been able to stem the advance. The Danube span over which they could withdraw to reinforce the troops guarding the Bucharest line has been lost.

Meanwhile on the western border Falkenhayn is battering his way through the last of the mountain defenses guarding the Rumanian plains. The Vulcan pass, one of the most important of the passages between Transylvania and Rumania, has been carried by storm, while further east, in the Predeal sector, the Rumanian troops are still retreating. Here the invading forces are about seventy miles due north of Bucharest.

Allies Sending Help

Thus from the north and from the east the threat to the Rumanian capital grows hourly. The anxiety here was demonstrated in the House of Commons this evening, when Lloyd George, Minister for War, said that "all help possible is being given to Rumania, but it is undesirable to state the nature of the assistance." Only continued attacks, like the French effort before Verdun, military observers believe, can relieve the pressure.

The situation in the Dobrudja is serious. Mackensen can divide his forces, sending part across the Danube to begin the march on Bucharest, while the rest pursue the enemy retreating northward toward Bessarabia. But it is doubtful whether the German Field Marshal has sufficient troops at his command to attempt this double thrust.

MUST PROTECT HIS FLANK

Mackensen must safeguard his flank before he turns westward toward Bucharest. Otherwise the Rumanians and Russians could regroup their forces north of the Cernavoda-Constanza line, force back the German line in the Dobrudja and cut the communications of the troops that crossed into old Rumania.

Cernavoda is only about 100 miles from the Rumanian capital, and if the Germans succeed in crossing the river they will find good roads all the way to Bucharest.

On the Transylvanian line the Teuton troops slowly are mastering all the border passes. Only on the eastern front are the Rumanians making any progress. In the Ottava Valley they drove the foe back to the border. But along the northern front they are falling back almost everywhere.

By the seizure of the Vulcan Pass the Germans have won a hold on the important railway running to Craiova and then east to Bucharest. This gain also puts them in position to flank the Rumanian positions further east, and so aid the drive for Campulung, at the head of the Bucharest railway.

Mackensen Has 200,000 Crowded on 30-Mile Line

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The loss of Constantine, Rumania's chief seaport, on the Black Sea, according to semi-official comment among members of the General Staff, "puts Rumania in a serious position, but it is not to be supposed it will entail any catastrophe."

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the "Bourse Gazette," says the success of the Teutonic allies lacks the importance which it appears to have, and means only that Rumania has fallen back on a new defensive line from Cernavoda to the Black Sea, slighting